

The information in this chapter describes and details solid waste management in South Carolina during FY02. The information in this chapter was reported by the counties and solid waste facilities (landfills, incinerators, and transfer stations). All of 46 counties submitted annual progress reports for FY02. This chapter also includes information regarding the Department's oversight of the solid waste management programs for South Carolina.

### Generation and Characterization

The Act originally estimated that, on average, each South Carolinian produces approximately 4.5 pounds of solid waste per day. Since the majority of the MSW landfills in the state did not have scales at that time, this estimated figure was derived using national averages instead of actual disposal data for South Carolina.

**Total solid waste generation** is defined as the total amount of solid waste recycled plus the total amount of solid waste disposed of or incinerated. To calculate **MSW generation** (necessary for calculating the solid waste goals), generation is based on the amount of "defined MSW" recycled plus the amount of MSW disposed of or incinerated. Descriptions of recycling, disposal and generation are provided in the sections that follow. Refer to Table 4.0 below for total solid waste generation trends for the State. Refer to Chapter Ten, Tables 10.3, 10.4, and 10.7, for detailed generation information.

Table 4.0 Total Solid Waste Generated (Disposed of +Incinerated + Recycled) By Fiscal Year	
Fiscal Year	Total Solid Waste Generated
1995	6,894,923 tons
1996	8,213,002 tons
1997	8,596,999 tons
1998	10,311,089 tons
1999	9,855,623 tons
2000	15,006,986 tons
2001	10,148,868 tons
2002	11,481,599 tons

### Disposal Information: total solid waste disposal and "defined MSW" disposal.

The Department currently uses disposal data reported by the MSW landfills, MSW incinerators and solid waste transfer stations to determine the amount of South Carolina's MSW disposed of in-state and out-of-state. According to these reports, 4.6 million tons of solid waste was disposed of in the MSW landfills. Of this 4.6 million tons of solid waste, 3.7 million tons (79%) originated from South Carolina and almost one million tons (21%) originated from out-of-state. A little over 2.9 million tons or 77% of the solid waste from South Carolina was MSW, as defined in the Act.

Over one million tons of MSW from South Carolina disposed of in the MSW landfills went through transfer stations around the state prior to disposal. Over 150,000 tons of MSW from South Carolina were exported out-of-state for disposal. Of the 0.2 million tons of solid waste incinerated during the fiscal year, 100% came from South Carolina. Ninety percent of the sold waste incinerated was MSW as defined in the Act.

MSW, as defined in the Act is commonly referred to as **“defined MSW”** and includes wastes such as durable goods, non-durable goods, containers and packaging, food scraps, yard trimmings, and miscellaneous inorganic wastes from residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial sources (i.e. items like appliances, automobile tires, old newspapers, clothing, disposable tableware, office and classroom paper, wood pallets, and cafeteria wastes. MSW does not include solid waste from other sources including C&D, auto bodies, municipal sludges, combustion ash, and industrial process wastes that also might be disposed of in MSW landfills or incinerators. [Refer to Table 4.1 below for disposal trends for the State.](#) [Refer to Chapter Ten, Tables 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, and 10.8, for detailed disposal information.](#)

<b>Table 4.1 Municipal Solid Waste Landfilled or Combusted By Fiscal Year</b>	
1998	2.82 million tons
1999	2.58 million tons
2000	3.07 million tons
2001	3.1 million tons
2002	3.1 million tons

MSW landfills are required to submit annual reports to the Department. Waste streams on the annual report are categorized into residential, commercial, combustion ash, C&D debris, industrial (packaging/administrative), industrial (pre-consumer/process), municipal sewage sludge, natural disaster debris and other. **“Defined MSW”** disposal data is tabulated from the residential, commercial, and industrial packaging/administrative columns of the annual report. In addition, categorizing the waste in the manner mentioned above makes comparisons between South Carolina disposal data and disposal data from other states possible.

To determine how many pounds of MSW each person in South Carolina disposed of per day for FY02, the 3.1 million tons of MSW were converted into pounds, divided by 365 days then divided by the state’s population. For FY02, each person in South Carolina disposed of 4.2 pounds of MSW per day. As stated in the Act, it is South Carolina’s goal to reduce, on a statewide per capita basis, the amount of MSW being generated to 3.5 pounds per day by June 2005. For FY2, 24 counties met this goal. Nine counties met the reduction goal in FY02. [Refer to Table 4.2 below for trend information.](#) [Refer to Chapter Ten, Table 10.4 for detailed disposal information and the solid waste goals.](#)

<b>Table 4.2 Per Capita MSW Disposal by Fiscal Year</b>	
<b>Year</b>	<b>Pounds Disposed of per Person per Day</b>
1998	3.98
1999	3.61
2000	4.20
2001	4.23
2002	4.2

Not all solid wastes are disposed of in MSW landfills. There are various types of solid waste facilities in South Carolina to handle different types of solid wastes. South Carolina has MSW landfills; C&D landfills; ash monofill, sludge and industrial solid waste (ISW) landfills; solid waste and recovered materials processing facilities; composting facilities; MSW incinerators, SW incinerators; waste tire collection, processing, disposal/recycling facilities; and used oil processors, re-refineries and marketers.

Disposal figures were taken from the annual reports submitted to the Department by the solid waste facilities. During FY02, a total of 6.5 million tons of solid waste from South Carolina were landfilled or incinerated, based on annual reporting of the permitted solid waste disposal facilities [municipal solid waste (MSW), construction and demolition debris (C&D), land-clearing debris (LCD), and industrial solid waste (ISW) landfills; and the MSW and LCD incinerators]. About 3.8 million tons of solid waste were disposed of in the MSW landfills, 0.2 million tons of solid waste were incinerated, 1.6 million tons of construction & demolition debris/land-clearing debris were disposed of in the C&D/LCD landfills, and 0.8 million tons of industrial solid waste were disposed of in the commercial and on-site ISW landfills. Of the 6.5 million tons of solid waste disposed of that originated from South Carolina, 151,662 tons of MSW were exported for out-of-state disposal. Refer to Chapter Ten, Tables [10.1](#), [10.3](#), [10.8](#), and [10.9](#) for detailed disposal information.

### ***Recycling Information.***

Recycling data is provided by the counties. Counties report recycling efforts for glass, metal, paper, plastics, banned items (lead acid batteries, used oil, waste tires, white goods, yard waste and land clearing debris), construction and demolition debris, and other miscellaneous items. Recycling data is categorized into residential/county, commercial, institutional/non-profit and industrial (administrative/packaging and pre-consumer/process waste).

The counties provide recycling figures for residential and county recycling from the county owned and operated programs. *Residential/county* recycling data comes from single and multi-family homes within the county and local governments within the county. *Commercial* recycling figures come from retail and wholesale establishments, office buildings, grocery stores and fast food restaurants. *Institutional/non-profit* recycling figures come from schools, colleges/universities, government agencies, fire departments, libraries, hospitals and prisons. The counties solicit these figures from the businesses and offices. *Industrial* recycling efforts are divided in packaging and administrative recycling, and pre-consumer or process waste recycling.

### ***What influences recycling...***

All recycling efforts are influenced by the availability and maintenance of markets for commodities, recycling costs and other economic factors. For FY02, several counties reported difficulties finding and maintaining markets for several commodities for various reasons. Some counties were unable to find markets for green glass and found green glass difficult to recycle. One county reported that glass recycling in general does not do well in the given area. For FY02, glass made up only one percent of the MSW recycled.

Some of the counties were unable to find markets for #1, #2 and/or #7 plastics. A few counties were unable to maintain plastics recycling because #1 and #2 plastics were collected separately and the vendor wanted the #1 and #2 plastics mixed before transport or, the vendor wanted the plastics baled and the county did not have a baler.

Some counties reported difficulties with the county's battery recycling programs. There were very few lead acid battery facilities and small ni-cad batteries were removed from collection for one county because a local vendor could not be located. Similar problems were reported with textile recycling. Textile recycling was discontinued in one county while others reported difficulty locating markets for the textiles and difficulty retaining a vendor for textiles. Used oil bottle recycling was a problem for one county. Used oil bottles were no longer accepted at the centers due to poor markets.

Other counties reported general problems associated with maintaining recycling programs in the area. For one region, it was difficult obtaining markets for recyclables. The prices paid for commodities in conjunction with the labor requirements needed for commodity separation and baling made recycling a poor business for the region. One county concluded that its small population made it hard to collect recyclables. Another county found it difficult to procure vendors for small amounts of recyclables for items like ni-cad batteries and electronics.

During FY02, almost 5 million tons of recyclables were collected. Of this total, 1.3 million tons of MSW were recycled. Of the MSW recycled, less than one percent was glass, 26% was metal, 35% was paper and paperboard, 2% was plastics and 27% consisted of banned items (lead acid batteries, waste tires, white goods and yard waste). While only certain materials are counted in the MSW recycling tonnage used to determine the State's recycling rate, all recycling efforts are included in the total recycling tonnage.

The tonnage of solid waste recycled in FY02 (4,955,088 tons) increased from the 3.5 million tons reported for FY01. However, MSW recycling remained the same (1.3 million tons in FY02 and 1.3 million tons in FY01). Since the implementation of the MSW recycling and reduction goals and the statewide use of a standard data collection and reporting packet, fluctuations in MSW figures will usually be influenced by changes in a county's collection program, the availability of markets and other factors affecting the economy, as well as the number of businesses surveyed and the number of businesses responding. While MSW recycling for FY02 remained steady from FY01, MSW recycling for FY01 decreased from the previous year due in part to the implementation of the MSW recycling and reduction goals and, to more accurate reporting by industry (believed to have originated from the Department's reporting workshops held around the state that year). While industry's pre-consumer efforts can drastically affect total recycling efforts on any given year, this fiscal year, industrial efforts were believed to have been reported with greater accuracy. For FY02, industry made up 66% (3.3 million tons of almost 5 million tons) of all solid waste recycled. Fourteen percent (0.5 million tons) was pre-consumer waste. For FY01, industry accounted for 1.6 million tons of solid waste recycled with a little more than 1.1 million tons resulting from pre-consumer efforts.

As stated in the Act, it is South Carolina's goal to recycle, on a statewide basis, at least 35% calculated by weight, of the municipal solid waste stream generated in the State no later than June 30, 2005. For FY02, ten counties met this goal. South Carolina's MSW recycling rate was 28.7% for the fiscal year. The MSW recycling rate is derived by dividing the amount of MSW recycled by the amount of MSW generated then multiplying by 100. [Refer to Chapter Ten and Chapter Eleven for detailed recycling information by state, total and "defined MSW" recycling rates, items collected by the counties and other county information.](#)

### ***State Generation.***

To determine how much solid waste is generated in South Carolina each year, the total amount of solid waste landfilled or incinerated (6.5 million tons) is added to the total amount of solid waste recycled (5 million tons). For FY02, a total of 11.5 million tons of solid waste was generated in-state (includes waste exported for disposal). There were 10.1 million tons of solid waste generated in-state during FY01.

In contrast to the 1.4 million ton increase in the total solid waste generated from FY01 to FY02, MSW generation remained constant (4,392,335 tons in FY02 and 4,357,733 tons in FY01), only increasing 34,602 tons. For any given year, changes in the total solid waste generated will be influenced heavily by the recycling efforts of industry. Industrial figures peak sharply when industry reports a "one time" recycling of stockpiled material or a similar occurrence. Industry made up more than half (66%) of the total solid waste recycling in South Carolina during FY02. While MSW figures (specifically MSW recycling figures) may be influenced by such factors as changes in a county's collection program or the availability of markets, overall reporting has become more standardized and a lot more accurate than in previous years as a result of more detailed and more accurate reporting of recycling activities by industry and better tracking of disposal data by the Department.

During FY02, each South Carolinian generated an average of 5.9 pounds of MSW for recycling and disposal per day. Based on other solid waste facility reporting, a little over 800,000 tons of industrial solid waste were disposed of in the ISW landfills. All of the waste disposed of in the ISW landfills originated from South Carolina. A little more than 1.6 million tons of construction & demolition debris and land clearing debris were disposed of in the C&D/LCD landfills during FY02 and less than one percent came from out-of-state. [Refer to Chapter Eleven for collection and recycling information for each county. Refer to Chapter Ten, Tables 10.4 and 10.7 for detailed information regarding solid waste and MSW generation in South Carolina.](#)

## **Collection**

For FY02, 564,552 households in South Carolina received curbside collection of MSW and recyclables through 93,132 curbside programs offered throughout the state. About the same number of households were reported to receive curbside collection of both MSW and recyclables during the previous fiscal year (599,222 households served through 152,843 curbside programs). The majority of these households are in towns, cities and urban areas. Some counties or regions offered collection of MSW only, serving 183,734 households, while others offered curbside collection of recyclables only, serving 17,555 households.

The number of households served by staffed drop-off sites remained steady from the previous fiscal year. For FY02, 1,097,595 households were served by 459 staffed drop-off (**DO**) centers and sites. During FY01, 1,283,443 households were served by 520 staffed DO sites.

Based on FY02 reporting, 353,201 households had access to 133 un-staffed DO or convenience centers around the state. Seven of these sites took MSW and recyclables, 18 sites took MSW only, and 108 sites took recyclables only. There were 216 sites accepting used oil exclusively around the state, serving almost 500,000 households during the fiscal year. One hundred forty-six of these sites were staffed. [Refer to Chapter Eleven to view collection and recycling information for each county.](#)

## **Transfer**

Regulation 61-107.5, Collection, Temporary Storage, and Transportation of Municipal Solid Waste establishes the minimum standards for the collection, temporary storage and transportation of municipal solid waste prior to processing, disposal, etc. of that waste. The regulation applies to any person who collects, temporarily stores or transports solid waste from residences, businesses, and/or industrial sites. The number of permitted transfer stations continues to increase as a result in the decrease in the number of MSW landfills. Counties and private haulers are faced with the need to explore options to efficiently transport waste to disposal facilities. The Act defines a transfer station as "a combination of structures, machinery, or devices at a place or facility where solid waste is taken from collection vehicles and placed in other transportation units, with or without reduction of volume, for movement to another solid waste management facility."

There were 38 transfer stations permitted in South Carolina as of FY02. These transfer stations are open an average of 5 ½ days per week, accepting as little as fifteen tons per day or as much as 1,200 tons per day for transfer. Most transfer stations accept waste generated solely by the host county. However, there are a number of private/regional transfer facilities that accept waste from other counties as well. The transfer of waste from the point of collection to the point of disposal continues to be an expensive portion of the costs incurred by a county's solid waste management program.

Regulation 61-107.7, Transfer of Solid Waste, establishes the minimum standards for facilities where solid waste is transferred from collection vehicles to other transportation units for movement to another solid waste management facility prior to its processing and disposal. [Refer to Chapter Twelve to view a list of the transfer stations located in South Carolina.](#)

## **Treatment**

Treatment is defined by the Act as "any technique designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any solid waste so as to render it safe for transport, amenable to storage, recovery, or recycling, safe for disposal, or reduced in volume or concentration." Treatment methods practiced in South Carolina include activities such as shredding, compacting, incineration and baling.

## **Incineration**

South Carolina has one solid waste incinerators and three air curtain incinerators. Only one incinerates MSW, Foster Wheeler Resource Recovery, Inc., located in Charleston County. During FY02, a total of 208,626 tons were incinerated at Foster Wheeler, and a total of 35,288 tons of municipal solid waste ash was generated as a result. The ash was disposed of at the Chambers Oakridge MSW landfill. For FY01, a

total of 202,400 tons was incinerated at Foster Wheeler, generating 42,677 tons of municipal solid waste ash for disposal.

Regulation 61-107.12, Solid Waste Incineration and Solid Waste Pyrolysis Facilities, establishes the minimum procedures, documentation, and other requirements that must be met for the proper operation and management of all solid waste incineration facilities, including solid waste pyrolysis facilities, and waste-to-energy facilities burning solid waste for energy recovery. [Refer to Chapter Ten, Tables 10.1 and 10.3 for detailed information regarding solid waste incinerators located in South Carolina.](#) [Refer to Chapter Twelve to view a list of the solid waste incinerators in South Carolina.](#)

## Processing

Regulation 61-107.6, Solid Waste Processing Facilities, establishes the minimum standards for the proper operation and management of facilities that receive solid waste for processing and requires permitting of solid waste processing facilities. The regulation applies to all facilities that process solid wastes, except for on-site processing of solid waste generated in the course of normal operations on property under the same ownership or control as the processing facility.

There were 22 solid waste processing facilities operating during the fiscal year. These processing facilities are open an average of 5 days per week. Processing activities include baling, sorting and bulking waste. [Refer to table 4.3 below for trends in processing activity.](#) [Refer to Chapter Twelve for a complete list of the processing facilities located in South Carolina.](#)

Table 4.3 Number of Permitted Processing Facilities by Fiscal Year	
1995	4
1996	7
1997	8
1998	13
1999	18
2000	18
2001	19
2002	22

## Other Solid Waste Management Practices

Solid waste management practices not considered to be treatment or disposal include composting, land-application of solid waste and remediation are discussed in this section. The Department also permits RD&D Projects and is involved in special projects.

### ***Composting.***

Regulation 61-107.4, Yard Trash and Land-Clearing Debris; and Compost establishes the minimum requirements that ensure the proper management or disposal of yard trash and land-clearing debris. Nine new composting sites were registered in FY02 bringing the total number of composting/chipping facilities registered in South Carolina to 128 facilities. As shown in [Table 4.4, the number of composting sites](#) has historically increased each year. The number of composting sites registered in FY01 decreased from the previous fiscal due to the voluntary closing of some facilities. [Refer to Chapter Twelve to view a complete list of the composting facilities located in South Carolina.](#)



<b>Table 4.4 Number of Registered Composting Sites by Fiscal Year</b>	
1995	60
1996	69
1997	79
1998	96
1999	119
2000	128
2001	119
2002	128

### ***Land Application of Solid Waste.***

Regulation 61-107.15, Land Application of Solid Waste, establishes the appropriate application rates, frequency of application, and monitoring requirements for the uniform surface spreading or mechanical incorporation of non-hazardous solid waste on, or into, soil that is being used for agricultural, silvicultural and horticultural production. This regulation also applies to the application of solid waste on land that is being reclaimed to enhance its aesthetic value or to reduce environmental degradation. The land application of non-hazardous solid waste shall be for beneficial agricultural, silvicultural and horticultural purposes and not used as a means of disposal.

Currently, there are 15 land application projects either permitted or registered by the Department. [Refer to Chapter Twelve for a complete list of the land application projects located in South Carolina.](#)

### ***Research, Development & Demonstration Projects (RD&D).***

Regulation 61-107.10, establishes the minimum standards for the proper operation and management of solid waste management facilities, or parts of these facilities, proposing to utilize an innovative and experimental solid waste management technology or process. Currently, there are two active RD&D permits.

## **Disposal**

### ***Municipal Solid Waste (MSW).***

Regulation 61-107.258, Municipal Solid Waste Landfills, establishes minimum criteria for siting, design, construction and operation of municipal solid waste landfills. All new and lateral expansions to existing MSW landfills must comply with the requirements of RCRA Subtitle D.

There were 18 MSW landfills operating during FY02. Union County MSW Landfill was permitted during the current fiscal year but did not accept waste during the fiscal year. Ten of the operating MSW landfills are owned by local governments; eight are privately owned facilities. Two of the operating MSW landfills continue to operate under consent orders (Charleston Bees Ferry and Williamsburg) while the other 16 meet RCRA Subtitle D standards. [Refer to Chapter Twelve for a complete list of the MSW landfills located in South Carolina. Refer to Chapter Ten, Tables 10.1, 10.2 and 10.5 for specific information regarding MSW landfill disposal data and capacities.](#)

To determine how much MSW is disposed of or incinerated for each county, the Department compares the annual reports submitted to the Department by the MSW landfills, MSW incinerators and solid waste transfer stations. The Department also tracks MSW exported for disposal out-of-state. Follow up phone calls to the facilities and the counties ensure the accuracy of the data. Using annual reports to derive disposal figures standardizes the method of data collection also.

### ***Tracking Disposal...***

Prior to fiscal year 2000, the Department relied heavily on county reporting to create disposal figures. The reporting county faced several obstacles when trying to track its waste stream accurately. When waste was routed through transfer stations, it was difficult for counties to account for the MSW being imported or exported, especially when the county did not operate the MSW landfill or transfer station. As a result, counties relied on information provided by the owners/operators of these solid waste management facilities. If waste was exported to several MSW landfills, it was difficult for the counties to “capture” all of the waste generated within the county. In addition, many industrial and commercial facilities contracted their solid waste disposal options independently from the county, making it easy for the counties to appreciate how waste possibly went “uncounted.”

For the fiscal year 2000 report, the Department enhanced tracking of MSW disposal using landfill reports and county reports of disposal and the import/export of waste. While these changes enhanced the tracking of MSW disposal and thus, the accuracy of the data, additional steps were taken during fiscal year 2001 to further enhance the accuracy of the disposal data. Annual reporting forms were revised to request more detail and an annual reporting form for the SW transfer stations was created and implemented during the fiscal year. For Fiscal year 2002, disposal data was taken from the annual reports submitted to the Department by the solid waste facilities.

Solid waste is tracked from the county of origin to the place of disposal or incineration (including the state of export where applicable). For solid waste that was incinerated, the county gets “credit” for the waste sent to the incinerator and not the resulting ash sent for disposal in a landfill; this tonnage is removed from the calculations. Regardless of which county the solid waste is landfilled in, the originating county is given “credit” for the waste, even if the waste is handled by a transfer station in another county and/or is disposed of in another county and even out-of-state.

Based on MSW landfill, MSW incinerator and solid waste transfer station annual reports for FY02, a total of 952,055 tons from out-of-state and 3,815,438 tons from in-state were disposed of in the MSW landfills or exported for disposal and 208,626 tons of MSW were incinerated. Of this total, 3,130,004 tons were “defined MSW.”

### ***MSW Landfill Tipping Fees...***

Tipping fee information was provided on the MSW landfill reports. While information on tipping fees is incomplete and does not represent a majority of the facilities, for those MSW landfills reporting tipping fees on the annual reports for the fiscal year, the following is provided. Seventeen of the 18 MSW landfills reported MSW tipping fees. Tipping fees for MSW ranged from \$22.00 per ton to \$60.00 per ton. The average tipping fee for MSW was \$27.00 per ton. Sixteen of the MSW landfills reported tipping fees for C&D. Tipping fees for C&D ranged from \$13.00 per ton to \$40.00 per ton. The average tipping fee for C&D/Yard Trash/LCD was \$20.00 per ton. Fifteen of the MSW landfills reported tipping fees for special wastes. Tipping fees for special wastes ranged from \$30.00 per ton to \$80.00 per ton. The average tipping fee for special wastes was \$33.00 per ton. The average tipping fee at the MSW landfills for MSW during FY01 was \$34.58 per ton. [Refer to Chapter Ten for detailed disposal data.](#)

### ***Incinerator Ash Monofill (MSW Incinerator).***

Regulation 61-107.13, Municipal Solid Waste Incinerator Ash Landfills establishes the minimum criteria for siting, design, construction and operation of municipal solid waste incinerator ash landfill units. South Carolina has only one solid waste incinerator, Foster Wheeler Resource Recovery, Inc. facility located in Charleston County. Ash generated at the facility is disposed of at the Oakridge Landfill in Dorchester County.



### ***Sludge Monofill.***

The only sludge monofill is permitted by the Department, the South Tyger Plant, operated by Greer Community Public Works, is in the process of closing. This facility receives its own de-watered sludge and is regulated under Regulation 61-107.258, Municipal Solid Waste Landfills.

### ***Construction and Demolition Debris (C&D).***

Regulation 61-107.11 establishes the minimum standards for C&D landfills and includes a list of applicable material allowed for disposal in these types of facilities. For FY02, there were a total of 138 active C&D landfills (Parts I, II, III, & IV). [Refer to Table 4.5 below for trends and Chapter Twelve for complete lists of the permitted C&D facilities in South Carolina.](#)

<b>Table 4.5      Number of Permitted C&amp;D Landfills by Fiscal Year</b>	
1995	105
1996	108
1997	128
1998	142
1999	152
2000	126
2001	130
2002	138

### ***Industrial.***

For FY02, there were 63 active commercial and on-site industrial solid waste landfills permitted by the Department, as shown in [Table 4.6](#) below. Regulation 61-107.16, Industrial Solid Waste Landfills, establishes three different design standards for non-hazardous industrial solid waste landfills based upon analysis of the waste to be placed in the landfill. [A complete list of the permitted industrial waste landfills is included in Chapter Twelve.](#)

<b>Table 4.6 Number of Permitted Industrial Solid Waste Landfills by Fiscal Year</b>	
1995	60
1996	59
1997	56
1998	57
1999	49
2000	53
2001	51
2002	63

### ***Tires.***

Regulation 61-107.3, Waste Tires, establishes a comprehensive program to regulate waste tire haulers, collectors, processors and disposal facilities. The regulation requires registration of waste tire haulers and permitting of waste tire processing, collecting, recycling and disposal facilities. A total of 17 tire facilities currently hold Department permits. [Refer to Table 4.7 below for trend information.](#) For a complete list of the permitted waste tire facilities in South Carolina, refer to [Chapter Twelve](#).

<b>Table 4.7      Number of Permitted Waste Tire Facilities by Fiscal Year</b>	
1995	9
1996	15
1997	15
1998	17
1999	15
2000	15
2001	15
2002	17

### **Import and Export**

As counties were faced with the increased costs associated with the siting, design, construction, and operation of Subtitle D landfills, existing landfills closed and counties began transporting solid waste to regional landfills. According to the FY02 annual reports submitted by the MSW landfills and incinerators, and solid waste transfer stations reporting in-state and exported disposal, 4,767,493 tons of solid waste were disposed of in the MSW landfills (including 151,662 tons exported for disposal in North Carolina or Georgia) and 952,055 tons came from out-of-state. South Carolina accounted for 3,815,438 tons of this total; 2,921,378 tons were MSW. A total of 231,357 tons of solid waste were incinerated, all originating from South Carolina. A total of 208,626 tons of incinerated solid waste was MSW.

Regulation 61-107.258, Municipal Solid Waste Landfills, requires all MSW facilities to submit an annual summary of MSW management to the Department to include a breakdown of the waste received by category (residential, commercial, etc.) and a breakdown of origin (i.e. county or state). Each year, some of South Carolina's solid waste generated for disposal is transported across county and state lines for disposal. A total of 151,662 tons of MSW from South Carolina was exported for disposal in Georgia and North Carolina. Waste exported originated from Chester, Lancaster, Oconee, Orangeburg, Pickens and York counties. [Refer to Chapter Ten for detailed information regarding solid waste and MSW disposal, generation by county and by facility where applicable.](#)

### **Full Cost Disclosure for FY02**

County and local governments provide solid waste services to the residents. The counties and local governments determine the cost per person of the solid waste services provided, as required by the Act. The counties and local governments complete a full cost disclosure report and submit this report to the Department. One hundred forty-six full cost reports were received from counties and local governments.

The cost for providing solid waste services in South Carolina for FY02 ranged from \$16.15 per person to \$154.14 per person. Last fiscal year, local governments and counties reported \$10.99 per person to \$160.00 per person. The average per capita cost for solid waste services in the State was \$39.92; a \$2.52 increase from FY01. Almost \$184.4 million dollars were spent on solid waste services for FY02. Costs for solid waste services for FY02 were less than costs for FY01, declining \$1.1 million from the previous fiscal year. [Table 4.8 below provides detailed full cost disclosure information by county.](#)

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<b>Table 4.8 FY 2002 FULL COST DISCLOSURE</b>					
<b>County</b>	<b>Total Net Cost in Dollars</b>	<b>Population Reported by County</b>	<b>Cost Per Capita</b>	<b>County Reported</b>	<b>Local Governments Reporting</b>
Abbeville	\$1,771,333	33,297	\$53.20	n	3
Aiken	\$6,398,699	190,741	\$33.55	y	6
Allendale	\$313,136	11,045	\$28.35	y	1
Anderson	\$7,736,737	207,530	\$37.28	y	6
Bamberg	\$1,002,593	21,242	\$47.20	y	4
Barnwell	\$1,305,086	34,793	\$37.51	y	4
Beaufort	\$4,476,717	126,412	\$35.41	y	2
Berkeley	\$1,193,280	50,097	\$23.82	n	4
Calhoun	\$1,176,686	17,771	\$66.21	y	3
Charleston	\$27,106,897	465,060	\$58.29	y	9
Cherokee	\$2,463,227	68,064	\$36.19	y	3
Chester	\$172,616	2,194	\$78.68	n	1
Chesterfield	\$912,487	11,698	\$78.00	n	6
Clarendon	\$551,614	5,688	\$96.98	n	3
Colleton	\$1,164,959	43,389	\$26.85	y	2
Darlington	\$1,580,809	82,685	\$19.12	y	4
Dillon	\$447,981	9,330	\$48.02	n	2
Dorchester	\$4,384,868	129,948	\$33.74	y	5
Edgefield	\$1,151,960	31,444	\$36.64	y	3
Fairfield	\$1,178,847	27,530	\$42.82	y	3
Florence	\$6,681,021	138,594	\$48.21	y	7

**Table 4.8****FY 2002 FULL COST DISCLOSURE**

<b>County</b>	<b>Total Net Cost in Dollars</b>	<b>Population Reported by County</b>	<b>Cost Per Capita</b>	<b>County Reported</b>	<b>Local Governments Reporting</b>
Georgetown	\$4,002,927	66,139	\$60.52	y	2
Greenville	\$16,688,265	496,776	\$33.59	y	7
Greenwood	\$394,776	24,437	\$16.15	n	2
Hampton	\$478,085	4,957	\$96.45	n	2
Horry	\$9,677,225	183,285	\$52.80	y	6
Jasper	\$736,493	21,878	\$33.66	y	2
Kershaw	\$2,629,916	60,897	\$43.19	y	3
Lancaster	\$2,574,483	71,173	\$36.17	y	3
Laurens	\$2,486,114	78,679	\$31.60	y	3
Lee	\$472,879	3,670	\$128.85	n	1
Lexington	\$6,795,498	252,737	\$26.89	y	5
Marion	\$1,859,909	12,066	\$154.14	n	2
Marlboro	\$416,874	10,064	\$41.42	n	2
McCormick	\$335,851	12,651	\$26.55	y	2
Newberry	\$3,771,329	49,427	\$76.30	y	4
Oconee	\$4,709,230	76,610	\$61.47	y	3
Orangeburg	\$4,455,085	107,367	\$41.49	y	6
Pickens	\$5,516,733	146,715	\$37.60	y	5
Richland	\$16,374,889	439,215	\$37.28	y	4
Saluda	\$504,813	19,923	\$25.34	y	2
Spartanburg	\$7,060,110	310,465	\$22.74	y	7
Sumter	\$4,720,213	144,339	\$32.70	y	3
Union	\$2,101,317	40,148	\$52.34	y	4
Williamsburg	\$1,343,674	41,276	\$32.55	y	3
York	\$11,479,131	244,525	\$46.94	y	5
<b>State Total</b>	<b>\$73,171,553</b>	<b>1,708,552</b>	<b>\$42.83</b>		<b>81</b>

*Costs for solid waste services for FY01 totaled \$185,842,230.*

*Costs for solid waste services declined \$1,084,859 from FY01 to FY02.*